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NO. 19.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

CONSEQUENCES OF ATHEISM.

BY DR. CHANNING.

Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends, the extent of the support given by religion to every virtue. No man perhaps is aware, how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence, to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with what a fearful crash it would sink into hopeless ruin, were the ideas of a Supreme Being, of accountableness and of a future life, to be utterly erased from every mind.—Once let man thoroughly believe, that they are the work of sport and chance, or that no superior intelligence concerns itself with human affairs; that all their improvements perish forever at death; that the weak have no guardian, and the injured no avenger; that there is no recompense for sacrifices to uprightness and the public good; that an oath is unheard in heaven; that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator;—that human existence has no purpose and human virtue no unavailing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total everlasting extinction,—once let men thoroughly abandon religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent of the desolation which would follow.

We hope, perhaps, that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe, that were the sun quenched in the heavens our torches could illuminate, and our fires quicken and fertilize creation. What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of a day? and what is he more, if Atheism be true? Erase all thought and fear of God from a community, and selfishness and sensuality would absorb the whole man.—Appetite, knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering, having no solace or hope, would trample with scorn on the restraints of human laws. Virtue, duty, principle, would be mocked and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid self-interest would supplant every other feeling, and man would become in fact, what the theory of Atheism declares him to be, a companion for brutes!

STUDY OF NATURE.

If we look, says Sir Humphrey Davy, with wonder upon the great remains of human works, such as the columns of Palmyra, broken in the midst of the desert, the temples of Pestum, beautiful in the decay of twenty centuries; or the mutilated fragments of Greek sculpture in the Acropolis of Athens, on in our own museum, as proofs of the genius of artists, and power and riches of nations now past away; with how much deeper a feeling of admiration must we consider those grand monuments of nature which mark the revolutions of the globe; continents broken into islands; one land produced, another destroyed; the bottom of the ocean become a fertile soil; whole races of animals extinct, and the bones and exuviae of one class covered with the remains of another; and upon the graves of past generations—the marble or rocky tombs, as it were of a former animated world—new generations arising and order and harmony established; and a system of life and beauty produced, as it were out of chaos and death, proving the infinite power, wisdom and goodness of the great Cause of all being.

How can it be said, with propriety, "no matter what a man believes if his practice be correct?" "Out of the abundance of the heart" the mouth speaks, and every moral faculty acts. The heart is the fountain, these the outlets.

Every station has its burden—it has also its peculiar pleasure, which becomes the sweeter by its opposite grievance.

MISCELLANY.

TALE OF A PUMPKIN.

There is no necessity of introducing to the acquaintance of our reader the hero of our tale—a pumpkin is known to the world over; and as equally extensive is the knowledge that they are 'grown' by every Yankee who has a 'freedom' that will accommodate the curiosities of their exuberant vines without trespassing on the premises of his neighbor. A genuine Yankee loves a pumpkin as he loves his country. The "unlabeled and basted" may sneer at our partiality to this somewhat derided product. Let them.—They never ate a pumpkin—they never gathered around the thanksgiving board and revelled on this holiest dish of a Yankee's edibles. We pity them—from our soul we pity them.—They may fling with scorn their taunts and gibes; but where is the "native" son of New-England that will forswear or forget this favorite dish "till his right hand shall forget its cunning" or pumpkins cease to grow;—and where is the New-England maiden so degenerate and unworthy that it is not—and ever will be—her proudest boast, that she is familiar with the mysteries of pumpkin pie as with the tie of her garter. But it is not our object to defend pumpkins; as has been said of their native soil—they need none. The world knows their history by heart. They grow on every hill and in every valley, and there they will grow forever. We will proceed with our tale.

More than a century ago, when the settlements of New-Hampshire were confined to some half dozen towns, and those towns formed an humble province of the British empire, there dwelt on the banks of the Piscataqua, in the vicinity of "Great Bay," a man whom we shall call Peter Labarre—although in those days he was known by no other cognomen than "Uncle Pete." Peter—like the great apostle of that name, of a more olden time—was by occupation a fisherman, to which he superadded at his convenience or opportunity, that of fowler. In his younger days he had been unequalled in either science. Twenty-five, or indeed, ten years before the time of which we write, no one that sailed upon the blue tide of the swift Piscataqua could glide their skills with such unerring precision to the richest fishing grounds; or, when there, excel him in drawing from the deep its finny tribe. With the rifle he was then without an equal; and wo to the hapless fowl that ventured within his reach. On the wing, or the bush, or the wave, it was all one with him; he could calculate on contingencies—and it was seldom, very seldom, that his "foregone conclusions" did not become history.—But he was now an old man. Notwithstanding his humble occupation, time had 'taken note' of him as it passed; and he found with the weight of four score years on his brow, that he was not that he had been. However, he was yet a hale and vigorous old man; and although he could occasionally trim his sail to the wind or bring his rifle to a sight, with something of the skill of his manhood, he was too far advanced in life to rely solely on them for subsistence. Fish and fowl, however, were to him the staff of life; and when he could no longer draw so frequently as in his more skillful days on the wild bird, he reared large flocks of tame geese. This he found extremely productive business. Drawing their substance from the waters that surrounded his dwelling, and wandering without restraints wherever instinct led, they enjoyed all the freedom of their less civilized brethren, without being infected with the ambition or possessing the ability like them to take the wing. When they were fit for their destiny, their master had no other trouble but to chase them across the bosom of the bay, and either by the fleetness of his skiff, or the yet unerring aim of his rifle, make captive of any number he chose. From this, and similar sources, Peter Labarre for many years drew bread.

On one occasion Peter's flock was mostly destroyed. About that time of the season when they first became eatable, he observed for several days in succession, as he told over their number while they were swimming around a headland, at a short distance from his door, that they were one, and sometimes two minus at every count. He had never suffered before from depredations in this quarter; and he was now at a loss to account for this daring inroad upon his possessions.—He was not troubled with neighbors—the nearest being at a distance of four or five miles; and even if he had been, such was the stern honesty of the times, and the respect which all bore for uncle Pete, they would not have touched a feather of his flock.—From the natives of the forest, he had not of late years received molestation; as they too well knew the length of his rifle, and the skill of him who drew its trigger, to venture within its reach on any other than pacific commerce. The

beasts of the forests he had long since expelled from the vicinity of his dwelling; and he was satisfied, moreover, from the silent manner in which his fowl disappeared, that it was not among them he was to look for the peachers. In short, the matter was inexplicable to him; but while he was wondering at the mystery the number of his feathered family still continued to decrease. Every day some one of the finest and fatest of the flock, on which he had cast many an epicurean eye, disappeared. Flesh and blood could bear this iniquitous tribute to an unknown extortioner no longer. Rising one morning with the sun, uncle Pete armed himself with his rifle, with the determination of unravelling the mystery. Taking a seat on the bank that commanded an extensive view of the bay, but where he was himself hid from observation, he watched with an eagle eye the movements of his geese, who were sailing and gamboling as usual, far out on the bosom of the stream.

The hours passed along—but nothing molested them; and uncle Pete was on point of abandoning his post, when a large pumpkin glistening with the yellow fullness of autumn, caught his eye, sailing lightly down the current. A pumpkin in that situation, in these latter times, when a fresher sweeps them off by the cart-load, would not certainly be an object of special wonder. But in those days this product was not reared so plentifully as now; and they were held, they were gathered in autumn with particular care. The one floating down the stream, therefore, attracted the attention of uncle Pete—and for a moment he forgot his flock. As his eye followed it in his downward passage he was somewhat surprised to observe that it drifted gradually out of the main current and directly towards his geese, who were on the other side of the channel. He watched its movements with a curious eye, and when it was within a yard of his geese he was somewhat startled to observe that one of them suddenly disappeared. The old man rubbed his eyes and waiting until it had drifted past them counted them over, thinking that his sight might have deceived him. But it had not—one of them was gone; and turning his eyes again to the pumpkin, he was in time to see that it drifted around a point of land, which hid it from his view. Here then was the manner in which so many of his flock had probably disappeared; he had seen the fowl go down; but how? Surely not by human agency; nor from any visible cause; as, after all, the pumpkin had passed quietly by, perhaps as any pumpkin would, drifting at random amid the counter currents of the stream. The old man viewed the subject in ever, possible shape, but could come to no satisfactory conclusion; and counting his flock once more he returned thoughtfully to his hut.

The delusion of witchcraft at that time overspread New-England. The most learned and enlightened believed in the supernatural; & uncle Pete could not be supposed to be much above superstition of 'prestigious spirits,' and though he could not say that he had ever seen them he believed in their power and existence as firmly as he believed his bible. It was not, therefore, strange that, in witnessing the mysterious disappearance of his geese, a thought of these supernatural powers should cross his mind; and that he should incline to the opinion that it was missing through their agency.—He was no coward; he had never flinched at the sight of man; nor shrunk from an encounter with any foe that could be overcome by mortal means;—and even now, although he was persuaded that it was a perilous task to war with fiends and devils, or those who could invoke these auxiliaries to their aid, he did not by any means think of abandoning his flock to the destiny that seemed to await it. However he determined to watch another day. He did so and again saw with wonder and regret, another of the firstlings of his flock disappear. The same pumpkin, large and fully ripe, floated lightly down the stream; and when it was within a short distance of the flock, one of their number suddenly and silently sunk as before. Whatever, as has already been remarked, might have been uncle Pete's opinion of the powers of supernatural spirits, he was not the man to submit tamely and with philosophic apathy to these exactions from his substance, even from them and though he was now fully satisfied that he was beset and afflicted by their machinations, he resolutely determined to defend his rights, even though he should have to contend with fearful odds.

Pounding the only silver coin which his slender coffers contained, into a slug suitable to the bore of his rifle, and loading that weapon with a double charge of powder, he dropped the precious talisman and a brace of balls upon it, with the determination of trying their effect upon his enemy, be he man, pumpkin or

devil, should he again make free with his property. He fixed upon the next day for the conflict.

Taking his seat as usual, where he could see all that passed, and yet remain himself unseen, he awaited, in breathless anxiety, the appearance of his mysterious foe. It came 'duly as it was wont' and made directly for his flock, now reduced by daily abductions to the mere skeleton of what they had been; and as it passed by, a goose disappeared as usual. At that critical moment the old man was firm within him—and with a deliberate aim and a steady hand he drew the trigger. The pumpkin was seen no more; but an Indian leaped his length from the stream, as the crack of the rifle echoed through the air, and uttering the shriek of death, disappeared again forever into its bosom. Uncle Pete was troubled not again; and in due time the remainder of the geese smoked upon his own board.

PHYSICAL LABOR.

[From the Education Reporter.]

DIVISION OF LABOR.

"The Philosopher may very justly be delighted with the extent of his views, and the artificer with the readiness of his hands; but let the one remember, that without mechanical performances, refined speculation is an empty dream; and the other, that without theoretical reasoning, dexterity is little more than a brute instinct." DR. JOHNSON.

I propose in a short series of numbers to offer a few thoughts on the necessity and beneficial results of the division of labor and rank, and the importance of a kindred feeling between these different ranks to the prosperity and happiness of the whole. I do it, not because the thoughts are new, or have not passed a thousand times through the minds of even the most superficial observers of men and things, but because their practical effect in producing a feeling of mutual dependence and common interest in nine cases out of ten been entirely lost—and while the admission of a general, undefined and of course uncared for community of interest has been forced upon the understanding, ranking envies, causeless jealousies and reasonless suspicions have embittered every kindly feeling of the heart, and drawn the lines of demarcation between the different professions and ranks as widely as the necessities, and in some cases very existence of society would admit. The common feeling has been, "it matters not to me, what becomes of their callings and professions, so mine can prosper, though every bark be sunk, so mine outlive the storm." Now nothing has contributed more to retard the interests of education and the progress of improvement, than this same selfishness, this undivided pursuit of a detached private interest; and if it can be shown that these views miss their aim, and that the real interest of a man is an undivided one the cause of education and human improvement will be promoted.

In the savage state of society, there is no division of labor. Each individual manufactures for himself all his articles of convenience or necessity. Every man is his own tailor and shoemaker and carpenter, &c. &c. Now to the most undisciplined mind, such a state of things is seen to be an insupportable bar to any tolerable perfection in the articles or improvement in the arts. For no man can be "Jack at all trades" as the proverb goes and good at any. The distraction of such a multiplicity of operations as must enter into the composition of even the absolute necessities of life, and the round-about, laborious means they of necessity must take to perform these operations, render it utterly impossible that the products of their labor should be either various or valuable. And the effect is, that every faculty of mind and body is employed solely and continually in providing for their corporeal necessities while every thing that exalts man in the scale of being and makes life at all desirable is wholly neglected. Visit the hut of our North American Indian and see the wretched occupants busied incessantly from sun to sun in fabricating the few simple, rude articles, which necessity that "mother of invention," has taught them to make, and you have explored one main cause of that vagrancy and poverty and ignorance and woe, that characterize their tribes. I know the poet and the novelist have thrown around the dwellings and the characters of the Indians the enchantment of glowing numbers and vivid fancy. Their huts encircled by the fastness and deservestness of uncultivated nature have been almost fancied the abodes of primeval innocence and bliss. And the boasted independence and noble daring of the Indian character have been portrayed in all the vividness and power of which language is capable. But after all the description and the reality are different

things; and sad experience has shown that there are many Utopian schemes of native freedom and happiness, which show well on paper, but reduced to practice, produce misery but poverty and haggardness and death.

I have said that the division of labour is one main cause of the difference between a savage and a civilized state of society. At the first view, this position may seem untenable; and therefore in addition to the general remarks I have made, I would observe more particularly, it enables the handicraftsman to become more expert in his business, and to turn out an almost infinitely greater amount of better manufactured articles in a given time, than he could do if he were distracted with several trades. The more perfect the division too, the greater a amount of labor performed; and hence the advantage, which thickly populated cities have over the scattered inhabitants of the country. Witness also the immense advantage gained by the large manufacturing establishments over the products of private, insulated shops. In illustration, I would allude to the fact that the cotton and woolen manufactures of a few years growth have thrown into almost entire disuse the wheels and looms, by which our grand dames were enabled to contribute their good round moiety to the family exchequer.

The extent to which this division may be and actually is carried among us, to one who has not thought upon the subject may seem incredible. In the manufacture of the single article of pins in England, are employed something like twenty trades. And in the pin-making factories are hundreds of workmen, who have only made the twentieth part of a pin in their lives, but conducting no doubt very materially to the perfection and cheapness of that article.

Take another example, which comes nearer home; a single coat, and go back to the first existence of its principal material in the form of wool on the sheep's back and thence trace its progress through the various stages of art till it comes out the finished and elegant garment. In the first place, the farmer prepares the shears; (which by the way must have gone through the hands of some hundreds of artists, as I will show) with them the wool is detached from the sheep, and passing through the hands of his wife and daughters is conveyed to the carding machine. You are now to take into account, the composition and construction of this machine. The metallic substances must have been dug out of the bowels of the earth and have gone through various processes, such as roasting, smelting, casting, forging, &c. all requiring a vast amount of previous preparation and employing a vast number of hands. The wooden materials must have been felled and sawed and worked into their proper shapes—all of which operations presupposes tools and implements in abundance. The leathern bands bring in as contributors to the result the butchery, tanner, saddler, &c., and in this way of reckoning up the trades and men, that have contributed to the production of the first machine, through which your wool is to pass, you will have an amount of labor and number of workmen, which will startle you. Then comes into the account all the apparatus of the factory, clothier's shop, &c. the materials of dyeing, many of which must have gone through various complicated refining and purifying processes before fitted for their use. And now to the cloth, which has come out from the mill ready for the tailor, the variety of trimmings, linen, silk, buckram, buttons, &c. and you will bring in as contributors to the work, I don't know as it will be too much to say, every mechanical trade in the world, and a number of hands surpasses all calculation. So that each individual of us has as it were laid the world under contribution to the supply of his necessities.—The earth has been ransacked and its inhabitants tasked for our convenience or luxury from the frozen iceland to the swarthy burnt up Ethiopian—and from the eastern Kamtschadale to the wandering native of our northwestern wilds.

My remarks have run out longer than I intended. Some practical inferences will constitute another number. Meanwhile as a signature corresponding best with the broadness of my subject, permit me to subscribe myself,

PH. LANTHROP.

The young Ladies of Addison, (Me.) have formed an Anti-wool-busks-and-stays-Society. In Worcester, E. there is a society of Antis, who call themselves "the hen-pecked-society."—they are opposed to petticoat government. What next?

Mr. Southworth, editor of the Subaltern, has been fined \$25 and costs at Providence, for rescuing a man from the Watch, during a riot at an anti-masonic lecture. John S. Harris for assaulting a school master, who had unreasonably chastised his son, \$25 and costs.

Opinions of Joseph Bonaparte on the present state of France.—The following letter is published in the Philadelphia Sentinel. The former standing and family connections of the writer impart to it a peculiar interest:

Copy of a letter from the Count of Survillies to —, an officer formerly serving in the republican and imperial armies of France.

POINT BREEZE, Sept. 14th, 1830.
Sir—I received the letter by which you offer to accompany me to Europe, should circumstances call me there. Duty alone can induce me to quit this country. My device, like that of my brother Napoleon, is *all for the French people*. I therefore do not consider myself bound by any thing but duty towards the nation. I have no right to exercise, either in my own name or that of my nephew.—Government is a want of the people; to be created or destroyed by them according to its usefulness.—And I am now resigned to conform to the national will lawfully expressed. You know that three millions five hundred thousand suffrages called my family to the Empire, at a time when foreigners had no influence in France. You may well suppose that I cannot without pusillanimity fail to recollect that my nephew, the son of my brother, was proclaimed by the Deputies in 1815; that my brother, the Emperor, abdicated on that condition alone; that nothing but foreign bayonets on two occasions restored the Bourbons, and protected the execution of so many illustrious defenders of their country.

I should have set off already if I did not see among the national names of the members of the provisional government, that of a Prince with which mine never can have any thing in common; being satisfied that any Bourbon, whatever may be the branch to which he belongs, cannot suit my country. I have often told you that the only family in France, which the nation will not chose, and cannot like, is that of the Bourbons. If that family loved France and was aware of the eternal divorce between them, it would have long ago renounced the throne. That divorce had been sealed by blood enough, both French and foreign, during twenty five years, without any necessity of exposing the family to be the cause of shedding the blood of the citizens of Paris, under the mercenary steel of the Swiss.

The great trial of the revolution is not yet determined. The Emperor Napoleon thought that blood enough had been spilt in the interior of France, and wished to close every wound. He threw the country open to all those whom he deemed as tired of civil war as he was; adjourning the complete freedom of the nation till a general peace, when he should no longer need immense, dictatorial power, with which to make head against the united forces of Europe, incessantly excited by the rivalry of England, and the oligarchy of its ministry. He wished to put an end to the revolution; and offered himself as mediator to France, as moderator to Europe. England constrained him by the wars she perpetually raised, to these conquests which she denounced as excesses, though she alone was answerable for them; and concluded by crushing in France all the fruit of thirty years of heroism and victory, by imposing the family of good old times on a regenerated nation.

As long as there is any question in France of a branch of that family, I will stay where I am. My family never desired civil war, nor do they now. Should the nation declare for a Republic, you know my sentiments. They are of long standing. Happy the people among whom I might make this application without danger. You remember what I often said to the Spaniards—"You will never have as much liberty as I should like to give you. But you must be able to bear it; time is a necessary element in every thing."

Assurances are given that our youth have made great progress towards republican opinions. Doubtless, government is a remedy for an evil. Happily the country is wise enough to do without it. We perceive scarcely any traces of it in the happy country where we have so long resided. But is that a state suitable to France? Is it not the irritation caused by the absurd pretension of the government that has weighed it down for fifteen years, which has roused that generous youth beyond perhaps what will suit the rest of their fellow citizens at present, and the tranquillity of France and Europe?

A third hypothesis remains; that of my being called upon by honor, by duty, by what I owe to France emancipated, and to Napoleon the 2d, to the son of a brother whom I ought to love and respect more than any person whatever, because I knew him from infancy better than any one else, and I am sure of the sincerity of his feelings and opinions.—When dying on the rock of St. Helena, he charged me through General Bertrand's pen to "let his son govern himself by my advice; never, above all, to let him forget that he is a Frenchman; to let him give France as much liberty as his father gave her equality; and let him adopt for his device, *all for the French people*."

I have positive assurances that Napoleon the second, in spite of fortune, is as good a Frenchman as you or I, and will be worthy of his father and of France.

I am your affectionate,
JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPART.
(Count of Survilliers.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Birmingham from Liverpool, arrived at New-York, on Saturday, bringing London papers to Sept. 7, six days later than the last news before received.

The King of the French has been recognized by the British Government.—Lord Stuart de Rothsay, British Ambassador in Paris, with the Secretary of the Embassy, on the 1st Sept. went in state to the King, and presented his new credentials letters. When he left the Palais Royal he was greeted with acclamations. The French Minister to Vienna had returned to Paris, and reported the favorable dispositions of Austria to make the same recognition. Russia it was stated had not determined what course to pursue, but had as a provisional measure, prohibited the entry of vessels bearing the tri-colored flag in her ports.

The intelligence from Brussels and other parts of the Netherlands is to Sept. 4. The insurrection in Brussels still continued, but the public quiet was maintained under a sort of armistice. On the 1st of Sept. the Prince of Orange entered the city. He at first intended to enter at the head of his troops. But he was met by two deputations, and the Borgeois guard was resolved to oppose force to force. He finally concluded to enter without troops, and attended only by the members of his staff. The commandant of the civil guard had ordered them to assemble in the square of the Hotel de Ville. The prince sent them an order to lay down their arms. This they directly refused to do. The Prince waived the point, and concluded to meet 8 to 10,000 armed men carrying the tri-colored flag, and each wearing a tri-colored cockade at his button hole, and many of them tri-colored scarfs round their waists. They marched to meet the Prince. He was desirous of proceeding directly to the palace of Laecken, but the populace opposed his progress, and after a quarter of an hour's contest, in which they repeatedly seized the bridle of his horse, and insisted on his going to pay homage to the city authorities, he was obliged to submit to their dictation. At the Hotel de Ville he made a speech and announced the formation of a commission to consider their grievances. He issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE IN THE KING'S NAME.

"Inhabitants of Brussels,—I come with confidence among you; my security is complete, guaranteed as it is by your loyalty.

"It is to your prudence that the re-establishment of order is due. I am glad to acknowledge this, and I thank you in the King's name.

"Join with me in securing tranquillity and no troops will then enter the town; and in concert with your authorities, I will take the necessary measures for restoring calmness and confidence. A commission, composed of Duke d'Ursel, President; Vander Fosse, Governor of the Province; d'Wellens, Burgomaster of Brussels; Emm. Vanderlinden d'Hoogvorst, Commander of the Civil Guard; General d'Aubrem; Kockaert, Member of the Regency; and Duke d'Arenberg (who has agreed at my wish to co-operate in this Commission) is charged to propose these measures to me.

"I will meet you to-morrow, the 2d Sep. at nine o'clock in the morning, at my palace.

WILLIAM PRINCE OF ORANGE.
"Brussels, September 1."

On the 2d of September the deputation, which had been sent to the Hague, returned, and made a report, which was published. The King had received them kindly, and discussed with them their demands. He promised to take their demands into consideration, but said he could not take any determination so long as he should be constrained to it. He said it was necessary, first of all, that order should be established; that the princes, his sons, should enter Brussels at the head of his troops, and thus put an end to the apparent constraint, to which he could not yield without giving a pernicious example to all the other towns in the kingdom. He desired them to see the Minister of the Interior, with whom they had a frank discussion, and on their return, to Brussels to present themselves to the princes. They waited on the Prince of Orange, who assured them that he hoped from the meeting of the commission, appointed by him, a satisfactory result. This answer was quite unsatisfactory, and it produced much agitation.

The commission met on the 2d. They issued a proclamation exhorting the inhabitants of Brussels to rely on the assurances of the Prince, and to keep tranquil, and recommending a regulation of the Burgher guard. The guard continued under arms, and order was preserved. Things remained in the same state

on the 3rd. The Prince had dispatched two Couriers to the Hague. It was said that they were bearers of an application from the Prince for the removal of Mr. Van Maanen.

At Louvain, on the night of the 2nd there was some fighting, in which three persons were killed. The people then attacked the barracks and dispersed the soldiers.

A deputation of young men from Liege entered Brussels on the 4th to offer the people of Brussels the support of Liege in men and arms. The deputation traversed the town displaying their standard and were received with cheers. They brought five chests of muskets, which were distributed among the citizens.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

[From the Paris Constitutional.]

PARIS, Aug. 15.

The New Iron Chest.—When M. Mole went to the department of Foreign Affairs to take the place which had been filled for ten days by Marshal Jourdan and Gen. Palet, a discovery had been made in certain drawers which were carefully locked, of papers of the greatest importance. Among them are confidential correspondence between Charles X. and his friend Jules Polignac, the several plans of counter revolution projected against the French people, who have within these few days, so miraculously prevented the execution of them. A list of our counter revolutionary agents, members of the first authorities, paid periodical and political writers the statement of the sums regularly given out of the particular funds of the budget to all those agents of crime. We knew positively the names of several of these wretches, whom for the present we only allude to. The honorable list of the victims destined to death has been seen. It is not very astonishing to learn that all those papers were found accompanied with several symbols of devotion—amulets, scabularies, daggers remarkable for their richness and the fineness of the steel. The acts of St. Bartholomew and Charles IX. were doubtless prepared and settled in the same manner.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

The Dey of Algiers landed here this morning. The Dey was with his minister, the two general officers of the frigate, and an interpreter. They proceeded to the French Embassy in carriages and from thence to the Consulate.—A hotel is to be fitted up until he purchases a palace. He is a middle sized man, well made, of a cheerful disposition, and about sixty years of age, and wears a very long hoary beard. His dress is very rich, but nothing striking. The handle of his sabre is resplendent with diamonds, and his turban adorned with most magnificent brilliants. He seems delighted at having escaped the calamities he apprehended in his regency. His suite consists of 100 persons; amongst whom are his four wives and his concubines, but nobody can see them. The captain and the officers of the frigate have not been able to have a peep at them once on their journey. They are shut up in a private room, and a thick veil protects them from the public eye.

THE CAMP MEETING TRIALS.—It is perhaps pretty generally known through a considerable portion of the State, that there were some disturbances at the late Methodist Camp Meeting at Gorham, which produced considerable excitement. The circumstances have since undergone a legal investigation, and the result seems to have increased the excitement rather than to have allayed it, especially among the numerous denomination of Methodists. We have therefore thought it proper to give, as well as we can, a brief account of the affair.

The 8th section of an "act for the due observation of the Lord's day," passed in February 1821, reads as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, either on the Lord's day, or any other time, shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any assembly of people met for the public worship of God within the place of their assembly, or out of it, he or they shall severally pay a fine not exceeding thirty-three dollars, nor less than three dollars."

In February 1824 "an additional act to an act providing for the due observation of the Lord's day," was passed.—This act was passed on petition of members of the Methodist denomination, and was understood to have particular reference to the holding of Camp Meetings. The first section reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c. That whenever any society or assembly of people shall or may assemble or meet together for religious worship, any Justice of the Peace within and for the County where such meeting may be held, be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to cause to be arrested any person or persons to be detained in custody until the close of said meeting or until a trial for such offences can be had according to law."

The 3d section reads as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall sell or expose for sale, within one mile from any assembly of people met for religious worship, during the time of such meeting, any ar-

dent spirits, wine, beer, cider, or any liquors or refreshments, or erect any booth or tent for such purpose, or shall exhibit any shows or plays, or aid in horse racing, gaming or other sports, he or they, so offending, shall be dealt with as provided in the first section of this act. And all such liquors and refreshments, and the carriages and vessels containing the same may be taken into custody by order of any Justice of the Peace, in and for the county where such meeting may be held, and detained until the close thereof, then to be delivered on demand to the owners thereof."

David Cobb of Gorham was brought before the Municipal Court in this town and sent up by that Court to the Common Pleas, charged on the complaint of John Lord, presiding Elder, of the Portland Methodist District, with having erected a booth, and exposed for sale, and selling liquors and refreshments within a mile of the Camp Meeting at Gorham. It appeared from the testimony, that sometime before the meeting, Mr. Cobb applied to Mr. Lord for permission to sell, &c. near the meeting, but permission was not granted. Mr. Cobb then gave out word that he should erect a booth and sell without permission, which produced much excitement among the Methodist people. The day before the meeting Mr. Cobb erected a booth sixty or seventy rods from the encampment, and conveyed to it refreshments for sale. Just before night Mr. Lord, Presiding Elder of the meeting, accompanied by Stephen Morrill, Justice of the Peace, repaired to the booth and read to the persons tending it, the law in relation to the subject, and gave notice that unless the booth and refreshments should be removed before seven o'clock the next morning they would be removed by the authority of the law. The hour passed and they not having been removed, a party from the meeting, among whom were Mr. Lord and Justice Morrill, proceeded to remove them. They were met at a fence, which intervened, by persons who were directed by Mr. Cobb to keep guard and resist encroachments upon the field which he occupied. The person who opposed their passing the fence, was taken into custody by order of Mr. Justice Morrill, as a disturber of the peace. The execution of this order occasioned some scuffling. Upon which Mr. Cobb, being a constable, came running from his booth and swinging his cane, and commanding the rioters in the name of the State to disperse. Mr. Justice Morrill replied that they were endeavouring to keep the peace, and commanded Mr. Cobb in the name of the State to keep the peace; whereupon Mr. Cobb thrust his cane against Mr. Morrill's breast.—The meeting party was successful however, and proceeded to the booth, to which Mr. Cobb had retreated, and was guarding the entrance. On his making resistance, Mr. Morrill ordered him to be arrested, which was accordingly done, and he was for a short time held upon the ground; but on his promising that he would make no further resistance, he was permitted to go at liberty. His goods were then taken and kept till the meeting was over, when they were again delivered up to Mr. Cobb's order. After this, Mr. Cobb went to a shed or out-building of a person in the neighborhood and there continued to sell during the meeting, and within a mile of it, liquors and refreshments.

These were the principal facts given in evidence, which had material bearing upon this case. With regard to the disturbance of the meeting, the methodists and their counsel contended, that the bare knowledge of the fact that a booth was erected near them, in violation, as they thought, of the statute, was a disturbance of their worship; it at once disturbed the feelings of the assembly, and broke the quiet of the meeting.—And that the actual overt disturbance which arose from the attempt to take the goods, was chargeable upon Mr. Cobb, who had erected the booth.

On the other hand, the counsel for the defendant contended that there was no disturbance of the meeting whatever, except what was occasioned by the members of the meeting themselves in their aggressions upon Mr. Cobb. They contended that the disturbance which the plaintiffs alleged the booth gave to their feelings was not such a disturbance of public worship as the law contemplated and rendered punishable. And this construction was also given by Judge Whitman in his charge to the Jury.

With regard to the meaning of the Statute there seems to be a difference of opinion. At the examination before the Municipal Court, Judge Fitch was of opinion that the erecting of the booth, selling, &c. was a disturbance of the meeting within the meaning of the Statute, and that a person arrested under the provisions of the 3d section, to be dealt with as provided for in the 1st section, would properly come under the provisions of the 8th section of the law of 1821 to which the law of 1824 is additional.

Judge Whitman, in his charge to the jury, construed the law differently. His construction was, that simply erecting a booth and selling, was not of itself a disturbance of the meeting within the meaning of the statute; that the members of the meeting were authorized to

remove the goods and to detain the persons attempting to sell, till the close of the meeting, and that further than this the law had affixed no penalty. The jury being so charged, acquitted Mr. Cobb.—Portland Daily Courier.

THE BRUSSELS NABOB.—The remains of Monsieur Bortier, whose sudden death in his apartments in London lately occurred, were carried to Brussels and interred a few days ago, with great funeral pomp.

The death of this gentleman has created a great sensation among all ranks of his fellow-citizens of Brussels, by whom he was universally esteemed, and the poor have lost, in this amiable and humane man, their best friend. He acquired an immense fortune by speculations in salt, during the period that Napoleon, by his absurd decrees, attempted to shut from his dominions the produce of England. M. Bortier contrived to procure licenses, and realized, it is said nearly half a million sterling. He made a most liberal use of this great wealth in acts of benevolence and hospitality.

During the period of his enterprises, he resided in England, and at the general peace returned to his native spot to enjoy the "otium cum dignitate," awarded to him by his well spent labors.—On his arrival at Brussels, he collected his numerous relatives, who were in general very poor, to a great feast when each guest, found under his napkin a thousand francs; but this was only the commencement of his benevolence towards his poor relations; he inquired into their circumstances, advanced them sums of money to carry on business in various ways, & spurring them to industry, many of these needy relations became independent.

Many persons who had no tie on him by blood felt the good effects of his bounty, and numerous families in distressed circumstances were relieved by him and became his pensioners.

By his will he has left his splendid house and its contents to his niece, the wife of a respectable advocate, together with a large sum of money. He was a bon vivant, and his cellar is said to have cost him 60,000 francs, which he annually filled up.

To his brother he has given his landed estates of 6,000 Bonniers, above 12,000 acres, with reversion to the family of his niece. On various hospitals and public charities, he has made large endowments not forgetting the church.—His servants have been also amply provided for, and to many friends he has left marks of his bounty.

M. Bortier had a great taste for the turf, and every year regularly attended the Epsom races, and many of the Newmarket meetings. It was on a visit to the former, that he was seized with an attack, and though he only lived twelve hours, he was able to give orders to his servant about his funeral, and among other directions, that he might be laid in state in his dining room at Brussels, for twenty-four hours, previous to his interment at Laecken. A requiem was performed in the Cathedral of St. Gudule on this occasion, and masses are to be said for the repose of his soul for thirty days. The altar of the church was hung with black, which, when taken down, was distributed among the poor.

Stage Accident.—As the Medway Accommodation Stage was stopping this morning to deliver a passenger opposite Orange Place, the horses took fright and ran with great fury down Washington Street; they did not stop until they were thrown upon the pavement, near the northwest corner of Faneuil Hall.—There were six passengers in the stage, two of them females, who were all taken out uninjured, although greatly alarmed. The horses ran more than a mile; the streets were thronged with foot passengers, and the stage was driven frequently on the sidewalk; it came in contact with a waggon opposite Boylston Market and dashed it to pieces; it upset a chaise opposite Avon Place, but fortunately no one was in it. We are happy to learn that there was no damage done to life or limb, and that the only Physicians called in, were Messrs. Sadler and Wheelwright. An eye witness informs us that the horror of the spectators, as the stage dashed by them, was immediately converted into unceremonious laughter, at hearing one of the lady passengers, as she descended from the coach ask immediately, for her bandbox.

Boston Evening Transcript.

Riot in Philadelphia.—At the late election of member of Congress in Kensington, Philadelphia county, 12th inst. a number of the inhabitants of W. Kensington attacked the voters and pelted them with stones. Being dispersed they returned with bludgeons, shovels, &c. and drove the people from the ground.

The Sheriff, with the posse, could not quell the rioters, and closed the polls at 5 o'clock, and the judges and Clerks were obliged to retreat to an adjoining dwelling with their ballot boxes to count off, considering their lives in imminent danger. The oldest inhabitants never witnessed such a scene on the election ground. One man who was wounded died on the following day.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The attention of the public in New-England has been, for the last three or four years, very favorably called to the subject of common school education—valuable improvements have been made in the mode of conducting common schools and in the introduction of new and much improved books—in many places meetings of instructors have been held, lectures have been delivered and Lyceums established—all of which have very much advanced the state of information and science in the community. Under God our principal reliance for dignity and stability in a popular government must be placed on a general and salutary diffusion of intellectual, moral and religious information.—If Maine has not kept pace with her sister States in the march of literary and scientific improvement, she has nevertheless done much to advance the cause. Oxford County does not seem to be sufficiently interested in the subject, nor does her attention seem to have been so fully called up as in many and in fact most other counties in the State. This is probably in part owing to a deficiency in numbers of practical, business-like, scientific instructors. We have however many men of this description among us, and we would in this short article more particularly call their attention to the subject. We wish for a free and able discussion of the subject before the County, and we offer our columns for that purpose. We invite all, who can take up the subject with feeling and ability, to enlist in the cause. We hope the political character of our paper will deter no man from coming up to the work. Here surely is found a field, where the political warriors may lay down their arms and exercise their skill in the best of works.

LAW SUITS.

The S. J. Court for this County closed its October Session on Wednesday last. Suitors, witnesses, jurors, counsellors and Judges, all departed in peace to their respective places of residence. In attending our highest Judicial tribunals, where actions are finally terminated the mind of a reflecting man is forcibly impressed with the uncertainty and danger of litigation. In questions of doubtful result, recourse to our courts of law is attended with great hazard. Where the amount in controversy is not of great magnitude and the case involved in intricacy a resort to equitable adjustment by enlightened and honest arbiters is much to be preferred. We mean, however, by this remark to cast no reflection upon our courts; on the contrary we highly esteem them for their learning and integrity. But Courts cannot control the zeal of parties, the coloring of witnesses and the subtlety of Counsel. These are all brought to bear upon the jury, and their effect is, not unfrequently, to give a wrong direction to a cause.

Senator Troop, formerly Governor of Georgia, in a letter to a South Carolina nulloifying dinner party, holds the following patriotic strain:

"If, contrary to expectation, the existing system shall become the fixed and settled policy of the country, the Southern States must be withdrawn from the Confederacy, cost what it may."

So the South it seems are to withdraw from the Union and put themselves under foreign protection because, forsooth, the other States happen to differ from them on important questions of national policy. Will our Jackson friends be good enough to point us to any thing equal to this in the day of the Hartford Convention? If not, will they be pleased to suffer the Ghost of the Convention to sleep and direct their attention to their friends of the South?

CAMP MEETINGS.

We extract from the Portland Courier the report of a trial in the Court of Common Pleas for Cumberland County, which grew out of the irregularities at the Gorham Camp Meeting in September last. The history of the Gorham difficulties was familiar to us here. The late Camp Meeting at Paris was not wholly without disorder. If all, who attend these meetings, were pious, we presume no evil would ensue; but attended as they are by all classes of people may not their expediency be considered as doubtful.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a communication over the signature of a thinker. It is on an important subject and discovers a good mind, but it is too long for a newspaper of the size of ours.

From the Proclamation of the President it appears that the laws which exclude from our ports British vessels from the colonies, are "ABSOLUTELY REPEALED," agreeably to the act of Congress of May last; and a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury to the collectors directs them to open our ports to British vessels on the same terms as to our own. When the British ports are to be opened to our vessels, remains to be known.—It is expected that after the President's proclamation is received in London, the British will repeal their order in Council, or perhaps an act of Parliament may be necessary to repeal the old discriminating duties, and the ports will be open to our vessels sometime in the Winter, when our rivers are locked up in ice.—Meantime British vessels will have all the trade there is this fall; and the British will close their ports again next summer, if they please to think it for their interest to do so. Our ports cannot be

closed again without an act of Congress, whether the British open theirs or not. *Kennebec Journal.*

The Jeffersonian begins an article on the West India trade thus:

"We publish in our paper to-day several extracts in relation to this trade, which was so shamefully lost under the late administration, and has been regained by the present."

O Mr. Cole, Mr. Cole, Squire Cole! Can't you praise Gen. Jackson enough without abusing his predecessor, who is now in private life? It is no justification to you that nearly or quite all the presses of your party misrepresent him in the same way. Perhaps some of the readers of the Jeffersonian would be glad to know by what act, or in what manner the "last administration" lost the trade so "shamefully." Pray explain.

One might infer, and some do infer, from reading the Jackson papers, that we had lost the whole of our trade with all the West Indies, through the excessive ignorance and stupidity of Mr. Adams and his cabinet, and that it had all been regained by the matchless wisdom of General Jackson, the amazing dexterity of Mr. Van Buren, and the incomparable activity of Mr. McLane, who beset the Duke of Wellington twice a day, until he was glad to get rid of him by granting the "boon" to us which Mr. Canning refused to Mr. Gallatin.

Is the present administration in such danger of being overthrown that these office holding editors think it necessary to magnify mole hills into mountains, & try to clap asses' ears on the heads of their subscribers?

Gen. Jackson has given offices to these editors, and they praise and flatter him on all occasions. Every fact, every political event, which they suppose may operate against his re-election, they carefully suppress; a paltry office has a more complete effect with them than a government censorship; and they are actually as much devoted to the powers as the official gazettes of Madrid or St. Petersburg. *Kennebec Journal.*

The Maine Patriot and other Jackson papers have several times copied articles from the *Boston Palladium*, in which the editor of that paper has expressed the opinion that General Jackson's popularity has not seriously declined. But hear what the editor of the *Palladium* now says.—*Id.*

"Little Delaware has followed suit with Maryland. Mr. Milligan is elected to Congress by near 500 majority over Henry M. Ridgeley, the Jackson candidate. Newcastle county, which has been the strong hold of Jacksonism in the State, is completely revolutionized. As the case now stands, Mr. Clay has reason to indulge sanguine anticipations.—Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, and Maryland, have thrown off the Jackson yoke, and Ohio and New-Jersey will probably array themselves on the same side next week."

PLYMOUTH NOMINATIONS. Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been nominated for Congress in Plymouth District, by two distinct Conventions—one, a "Republican Convention," held at Pope's Hotel, in Halifax, on Tuesday, of which Hon. Seth Sprague was Chairman, and Artemas Hale, Esq. Secretary; the other, a "National Republican Convention," convened at the same place on Wednesday, of which Cephas Thompson, Esq. was Chairman, and Isaac L. Hedge, Esq. acted as secretary. A "Democratic Republican,"—*alias* Jackson Convention, assembled at the same place on Tuesday Dr. Arad Thompson Chairman, and Wm. M. Jackson, Secretary—nominated Col. JOHN B. TURNER for Congress. *Boston Pal.*

NEWMAN, the pedestrian at Philadelphia, who has engaged to walk 1000 miles in 18 days, has accomplished 479 1-2 of them in 9 days. The last day it rained, and he walked only 30 miles. It seems to be expected, however, that he will win the bet.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

An Act additional to "an act directing the method of laying out and making provisions for the repair and amendment of Highways."

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That for each County there shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice of Council, five Commissioners of Highways, who shall be inhabitants of such County and shall be commissioned by the Governor and shall hold their offices for four years.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That when a new highway, or common road from town to town, or from place to place shall be required, or when any highway, or common road already laid out and established, may with convenience be turned altered or discontinued, and a petition therefor shall be entered at any term of the Court of Sessions in any County, it shall be the duty of said Court to designate three of said Commissioners to whom such petition shall be committed; and they shall proceed to view the route of the highway mentioned in such petition, if they shall deem such view pro-

per, first giving reasonable notice to all persons and corporations interested, of the time and place of such view.—And if after such view and hearing of the parties, they shall judge the same to be of common convenience and necessity, they or a major part of them, shall have power to lay out alter or discontinue such highway, or any part thereof, and shall also estimate the damages, if any, which any person or corporation may sustain by reason of such highway being laid out, altered or discontinued, and shall make a return of their doings under their hands with an accurate plan or description of the highway so laid out, altered and discontinued to the Court of Sessions, next after such service shall have been performed, and it shall be the duty of said Court to order such return to be recorded. And every road so laid out, returned and recorded, shall be afterwards known as a public highway.—And any person or body corporate, aggrieved by the doings of said Commissioners in estimating damages, may have the same remedies and processes as are provided by the act to which this is additional, in the same way and manner as if this Act had not been passed.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That for all services done by virtue of this Act, said Commissioners shall receive at the rate of three dollars per day, to be paid out of the County Treasury: Provided however, That when said Commissioners shall decide against the prayer of any petition, the petitioners shall pay them at the same rate for all services rendered by them in relation thereto; and said Commissioners shall have a right of action against, and may recover of all or any one of such petitioners the sums due to them respectively, if they shall neglect or refuse to pay the same.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners in the return they shall make of their proceedings in laying out, or altering any highway to give the owner of the land over which said way may be laid out, a reasonable time to take off all the wood, timber and trees, except such as may be wanted by the surveyors, or other persons appointed to make such road, for the purpose of making the same; and also to fix the time, not exceeding three years, within which such sum or sums of money, as shall be assessed in damages to the owners of land over which any highway shall be laid out of the County Treasury, and also to fix the time not exceeding three years, within which any highway may be laid, shall open and make the same.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of April next, and that all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and hereby are, from and after that time repealed. Provided however, That all petitions, for new highways or discontinuance of highways and all matters and things relating to the laying out or discontinuing highways, now pending in the several Courts of Sessions, shall have day, be proceeded in, determined upon and finished by said Courts in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

IN SENATE, 12th March, 1830. This Bill having had two several readings, was referred to the next Legislature, and it was further ordered that it be printed three weeks successively in the State Paper, and in one other paper in each County of the State, the last publication to be made at least sixty days before the meeting of the next Legislature.

Sent down for concurrence. JOSHUA HALL, President. House of Representatives, March 13, 1830. Read and concurred. DANIEL GOODENOW, Speaker.

NEW STORE.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, HARD WARE, & CUTLERY—COMPRISING an assortment of Locks, Latches, Screws, BRASS FIRE SETTS, Tea Trays, Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, Knives and Forks, HOLLOW WARE, Hemp Shoe Thread, Lasts, NAILS, Shovels, Carpenters' Tools,

STOVES;

together with every description of C. C. enameled, and edged Crockery; B. P. dining and Tea Sets; Plains, Cut and Pressed GLASS; Wines, Decanters, Dishes, &c.; elegant patterns of gold and edge and printed China, Assorted CRATES, &c. just opened and for sale wholesale and retail at great bargains, by GEORGE ROPES, Middle-Street, Portland.

CASH and a high price given for BRISTLES. Oct. 12, 1830. 17 Sw

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GOODNOW & PHELPS, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. WILLIAM E. GOODNOW. WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

All debts due to the above firm, from April 13, 1829, to this date, are to be paid to the subscriber, to whom all creditors are to present their accounts. W. P. PHELPS. Observer Office, Norway, Oct. 4, 1830

The OXFORD OBSERVER will hereafter be published by W. E. Goodnow, who has become the proprietor.

WANTED,

BY Mrs. H. W. Goodnow, two Young Ladies, as Apprentices to the MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS. Norway Village, Oct. 18.

REMOVAL.

HENRY POOR

WOULD respectfully give notice to his friends in the country, that he has removed below—to Store No. 3, Mitchell's buildings, recently occupied by Messrs. Royal Lincoln & Son, two doors below Mr. David Dana, Middle-Street.

N. B. H. P. would with much deference, acknowledge the liberal encouragement of those who have bestowed their favors—and he hopes not to be tardy in appreciating the true substance, relative to the interest of both Shop-keeper and his customers.

50 Bales and Cases

FRESH

Dry Goods,

JUST OPENED FOR SALE. BY

HENRY POOR:

CONSISTING OF PLAIDS, CAMBLETS, Lace Veils, nice CALICOES, Bk. Satins, Twill'd SILKS, Synstaws and elegant Changeable Silks, Merino Circassians; great stock

BROAD & HABIT CLOTHS,

Merino Shawls, Double ground Laces, crape, Muslins, Gloves, Belt Ribbons, &c. &c. —ALSO—

1500 lbs. PRIME LIVE GEESE

FEATHERS;

2000 lbs. RUSSIA, do.

10 PIECES ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

Bales Ticks, Warps, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. making a better assortment than usually kept by the subscriber at any former period.

N. B. WOOL, FLANNELS, Full'd CLOTHS, and good YARNS, will be received in exchange for goods, and a liberal advance will be given on last year's prices. H. POOR. Portland, Oct. 23. 10w19

HENRY GODDARD & CO.

HAVE removed to one of the New Stores on the opposite side, a few doors west of their former Stand, where they have received, in addition to their former Stock, large quantities of

BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD HARD WARE,

SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS,

including a variety of Tin'd, Japan'd and Plated

Saddlery;

and will receive by the first arrival from Liverpool, a complete assortment of

CUTLERY.

They have also received numerous articles of this Country's Manufacture, such as Mill, Crosscut and Tenon SAWS; Steel blade and Ames' SHOVELS; Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHERS; Girth Web; Cut Nails; Tacks; Brads; Hollow WARE; Glass; Brass FIRE SETTS; Bellows; Brushes; Joiner's Moulding Tools and Bench PLANES; Molasses Cans; Shaving Soap; Bed Cord; Sand Paper; Soap Stone; Furnaces; Cotton, Wool and Cattle Cards; Training GUNS; Fowling Guns; Pistols and Percussion Caps; Looking Glasses; Brass hanging Lamps; Brass and Jap'd Lamps; Whips and Whip Thongs; Augers; Ship Scrapers; Binnacle Lamps; Ship and Deck Lanterns, and a good assortment of PAINTS.

The whole embracing almost every description, and a greater variety of goods than are usually found in a Hard Ware Stock, and will be sold at such rates as will give customers no trouble from the prices of others, here or in Boston. Portland, Sept. 14, 1830. 6w 15

ALMANACS

FOR 1831,

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the hundred dozen, or single. Also, the

Veterinary Surgeon;

or, FARRIERY, taught on a new and easy plan,—being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most approved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of diseases—preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered.

Likewise, Writing and Wrapping Paper. ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway Village, Oct. 18. 3w18

Pocket Book Lost.

ON the twentieth day of August last, either in Bethel, or on the road from Bethel to Waterford, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following described notes, payable to the subscriber, viz: one note of nineteen dollars and twelve cents, dated Oct. 8, 1829, payable in one year from date signed by William Russell; also one note of the same description signed by William Russell, Jun.;—also one note of \$19.37 dated August 4, 1829, payable in ten months from date, signed by Uriah Dresser; also two notes signed by Jeremy Eastman, Jr. one of them for neat stock about \$16.00, the other about four dollars, both dated either in July or August 1829; also one note signed by Moses Hutchins, Jun. of about \$23.00, payable in the present month, to Thomas Watson, with endorsements of about two thirds the amount;—whoever will return said Pocket Book and Notes, or give information so that I can obtain them shall be suitably rewarded; and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, as they would avoid loss and trouble. JOHN BROWN. Lovell, Sept. 28, 1830. 17 4w

CONCERT POSTPONED.

THE exhibition of SACRED MUSIC in Lovell, advertised for Wednesday 27th inst. is postponed to Wednesday Nov. 3d, at one o'clock, P. M. on account of the ordination in Denmark happening on that day. LEVI FOLSOM, Sec'y. Lovell, Oct. 22, 1830.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 14th instant, a two year old

BULL, with a white spot on his left thigh and the tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL THOMPSON. Paris, Oct. 25, 1830. 3w19

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids!

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

THE PILES.

The painful and debilitating complaint of receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion, and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIE'S

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

Dumfrie's Itch Ointment;

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been CURED IN ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cents.

* * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conary Medicine," at his Counting Room, No 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED immediately by the subscriber, a Boy about 16 or 17 years of age as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.—One of steady habits will meet with good encouragement by applying to PHINEAS MORSE. South Paris, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w16

NATURAL HISTORY.

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

When bees begin to build the hive, they divide themselves into bands, one of which produces materials for the structure, another works upon these, and forms them into a rough sketch of the dimensions and partitions of the cells. All this is completed by the second band, who examine and adjust the angles, remove the superfluous wax, and give the work its necessary perfection; and a third band bring provisions to the laborers, who cannot leave their work. But no distribution of food is made to those whose charge, in collecting propolis and pollen, calls them to the field, because it is supposed they will hardly forget themselves; neither is any allowance made to those who begin the architecture of the cells. Their province is very troublesome, because they are obliged to level and extend, as well as cut and adjust the wax to the dimensions required; but then they soon obtain a dismission from this labor, and retire to the fields to regale themselves with food, and wear off their fatigue with a more agreeable employment. Those who succeed them, draw their mouth, their feet, and the extremity of their body, several times over all the work, and never desist till the whole is polished and completed; and as they frequently need refreshments, and yet are not permitted to retire there are waiters always attending, who serve them with provisions when they require them. The laborer who has an appetite, bends down his trunk before the caterer, to intimate that he has an inclination to eat, upon which the other opens his bag of honey, and pours out a few drops; these may be distinctly seen rolling through the whole of his trunk, which insensibly swells in every part the liquor flows through. When this little repast is over, the laborer returns to his work, and his body and feet repeat the same motions as before.

Before they commence building, however, when a colony or swarm migrates from the original hive to a new situation, it is necessary first to collect propolis, with which every chink and cranny in the place where they mean to build may be carefully stopped up; and secondly that a quantity of wax be secreted by the wax-workers to form the requisite cells. The secretion of wax, it would appear, goes on best when the bees are in a state of repose; and the wax-workers, accordingly, suspend themselves in the interior in an extended cluster, like a curtain which is composed of a series of intertwined festoons or garlands, crossing each other in all directions,—the uppermost bee maintaining its position by laying hold of the roof with its fore legs, and the succeeding one by laying hold of the hind legs of the first.

The fact that the leaves of trees bear an essential part in the economy of vegetation, has been illustrated, the past season, in a most striking manner. In the month of May, the elms which adorn the streets of New-Haven, were attacked by myriads of worms, which fed upon the leaves. In general, they ate the edges of the leaves only, or made small holes through them, leaving the greatest part of them undevoured. The effect has been that the growth of the whole tree was entirely checked, as may be seen, at this moment, by examining the branches. Yet the writer has a vigorous young elm before his door, a few branches of which shot upwards a foot, by a growth, after the death of the worms. Most of the branches, however, remain as the worms left them without any growth. This fact, that the loss of a small portion of the leaves of trees, puts an end to the growth of trees for the season, is worthy of observation.—[New-Haven Adv'r.]

AN INCIDENT AT NAVARINO.—The firing having ceased at Navarino Sir Edward Codrington sent a lieutenant on board Moharen Bay's ship to offer any medical or other assistance they might want. This vessel, with a crew of probably more than a thousand men, had but one medical officer on board, and he had, unfortunately, been almost the first man killed in the action.—Her loss had been immense, and the decks presented a most horrid scene of gore and mangled bodies. Amidst the frightful spectacle, about a dozen of the principal Turkish officers, superbly dressed, sat in the cabin upon crimson ottomans, smoking with inconceivable apathy, while slaves were handing them coffee. Seeing the English uniform approach the cabin, they ordered ottomans and coffee for the Lieutenant, who, however, quickly told them that he had more important business to attend to. He gave the Admiral's compliments and offered them any assistance. The Turk, with a frigid composure, calmly replied, that they stood in need of no assistance whatever. "No," gravely replied the Turk, "wounded men want no assistance; they soon die." Returning to the Asia, and communicating this scene, Sir Edward, after some meditation said "Did you observe

among them a remarkably fine, handsome man, with a beard more full and black than the rest?" Yes, I observed him, he was sitting next to the Admiral. "Return on board, and induce him to go with you on board the Genoa, and keep him there until I see him. He is the Admiral's Secretary. I must have a conference, and take with you any person he may wish to accompany him." The Turk repaired on board the Genoa without any difficulty, accompanied by several persons whom he requested our officer to take with him. Sir Edward was closeted with him for a long time, when he ordered the Lieutenant to put the Turkish Secretary and his companions on shore at day break, wherever they might choose to land. Rowing on shore they saw the wreck of a mast, on which about a score of wounded or exhausted Turks were endeavoring to save themselves. "I must rescue these poor fellows," said the Lieutenant anxiously. They are only common soldiers, and will soon die; never mind them," said the Turk, with the most grave composure. It is my duty, and, if I do not help them, I should disgrace the service, and be reproved by the Admiral," saying which, the Lieutenant pulled towards the mast, and succeeded in saving about a dozen of these unhappy wretches.—As soon as they were stowed in the bottom of the boat, the Turk, after a short but apparently profound meditation, suddenly burst into an immoderate fit of laughter.—"What is the matter?" cried the astonished Lieutenant; "Good heavens, what is here to laugh at?" "Laugh!" exclaimed the Turk, with bitter sarcasm, "laugh!—by Allah! you English are a singular people; yesterday you came into the Bay whilst we were quiet at our coffee; you knocked our ships to pieces, killed or mangled all our men till the fleet is one vast slaughterhouse, and this morning you pretend to be so humane, that you cannot pass a score of wounded soldiers without putting yourselves out of the way to save them." The Lieutenant was astounded, and having no reply to offer to this odd view of the case, they proceeded to the shore in profound silence.

[From the Journal of Health.]

THE MYSTERY REVEALED.

A famous man of medicine, so famous for his wonderful cures—gave out some years before his decease, that he would leave a book in manuscript which would contain the result of all his practice and experience, reading and learned research—the same to be sold at public auction, for the benefit of his wife and children.

In the course of nature he died before his wife—a fortunate circumstance for the narrative. According to directions, all the facts in this "noticeable" transaction were laid before a discerning public, in the newspapers, and the time for the auction appointed. This event took place, as exact as the almanac calculations, and brought with it many of the rich and of the learned from distant places. The auction went on rapidly; and the precious treasure, finely wrapped, and the bandages on the envelope duly and officially sealed with bright glossy red sealing wax, was fairly and finally bought by a wealthy nobleman, who was nobly determined to keep this valuable and desirable book of medical experience in the country. When all the ceremonies of cash and delivery were duly disposed of, he retired to the innermost recess of his palace—his very private cabinet, to read with dear-bought delight, this production of wisdom.

He broke the seals, and removed many a fine tinted wrapper, until he came to a book, in appearance very suitable for a beautiful young lady's album, those pretty repertoires and depositories of love and nonsense: he opened the delicate lily-white pages with guilt edges, bound in gilt calf—but found the fair pages not yet written on; the blank yet to be filled—like the heads of many young men. Still he had courage and hope; for he had paid his gold for wisdom, and he turned over the pages until he came to the following words—words deserving to be written in letters, like those over the principal gate of Athens, in the days of her pride and glory.—"Keep the feet dry—the skin clean—the head cool—the digestion regular—and a fig for the doctors." Here was the quintessence of medical wisdom rectified from the grosser particles of dry and learned dust—reduced and simplified to its lowest possible terms, like the Chinese emperor's library, from one hundred and fifty thousand volumes of manuscript, to one plain palm leaf of wisdom and learning.

MR. CLAY.

When Mr. Clay was in Hamilton a few days ago, a man quite intoxicated came up to him and said he had voted against him before, and that he intended to do so again. Mr. Clay smiled and observed, "you are a freeman and have a right to do as you please." At that moment an old revolutionary soldier of the highest respectability who had been listening to the conversation, and who, it is said, had fifty-six great grand children living, took Mr. Clay by the hand, and giving it a hearty shake, said, "Well, Mr. Clay, if this man won't vote for you, I will—and so will all my children, grand

children and great grand children—and I've a good many of them. I've always found you true to your country's interests, and I'll stick to you for ever."

The incident created quite a laugh among the bystanders, and gave great pleasure to Mr. Clay.—[Cin. American.]

COQUETRY.—A gentleman who had been much attached to a very pretty but coquettish girl became at length weary of her caprice, and calling upon her one evening when she had just returned from a promenade with one of his rivals, he inquired with much warmth, "Mary, do you think you shall ever be steady enough to be married?"—"Oh, yes," she replied, "in twenty years no doubt I shall." "Miss," replied he promptly with a formal bow, "I will do myself the pleasure of waiting on you twenty years hence, if no particular engagement prevents me; good night!"—The lady never saw him afterwards.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5. Newsam, the predestrian, continues his walk against time this day at the Labyrinth Garden. He commenced on Tuesday morning last, walked on that day, 49 miles, on Friday he went 46, and Saturday 63, making for the three days 158 miles. His rate of walking is about five miles per hour, which is kept up with great regularity, his last miles being done in as short a time as any during the day. The interest excited is daily increasing, and must in the course of a few days become very great—attention being given that every thing shall be conducted with good order and propriety, great numbers of ladies and gentlemen are constantly present to witness this arduous, and in this country, very novel undertaking, which, it is confidently asserted by his backers and friends, he will be able to perform considerably within the time specified by the terms of the bet.

A lad was recently called before the police court for throwing a stone which struck a little girl in her eye—the respectability of the parties excited a considerable interest, and drew many persons to hear the examination. The boy was bound at the Municipal Court, and Col. M. was engaged as his counsel. Soon after the examination, another boy, about 12 years of age, called upon the counsellor aforesaid and asked, "Sir, are you engaged to defend?" "Yes, I am; why do you ask?" To which the little fellow replied, with honesty worthy of his immortal grand father, "because, sir, I threw the stone, and cannot suffer a comrade to be punished for a crime of my own commission." "Well done—you are a fine boy; what is your name?" "My name is ———." "Well," said the counsellor, admiring the noble-heartedness of the lad, "will you tell the county attorney that you committed the act?" "Yes, sir," said he, and immediately went to Col. Austin's office for that purpose.—The friends of the injured girl, on learning these particulars, declined taking further steps in the premises.

Boston Commentator.

Education.—The following is a comparative summary of the number of students in colleges in the different sections of the Union.

East. States—1 student to 1231 inhabitants.
Mid. States—1 student to 3456 inhabitants.
South. States—1 student to 7232 inhabitants.
West. States—1 student to 6060 inhabitants.

Conjugal affection!—Seventeen wives and nine husbands applied to the Supreme Court lately sitting at Rhode Island for divorces. How different the practice with us; here all are striving to get wives and husbands. We advise the Rhode Islanders to come down East for their partners, and not to marry the Xantippes they have at home.

Portland Advertiser.

Business in Boston.—Trade has greatly increased in this City—the wharves are thronged with vessels, and loaded with merchandize. We understand that, a few days past, a recent arrival lay some time at her moorings in the stream, from inability to get a birth at one of the larger central wharves to discharge.

Palladium.

Appointments by the President.—Hon. Elijah Haywood, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, has been appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office. Judge Haywood has been a very active politician, and one of the pillars of Jacksonism in Ohio.

Hon. Wm. Findley of Pennsylvania, another active Jacksonian, has been appointed Treasurer of the Mint of the United States.

A letter from a gentleman in Illinois to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce says, "Judge Reynolds our Governor elect, is now lying at the point of death."

Mr. Quincy, President of Harvard University, has contributed \$200 for the relief of the Gloucester sufferers.

Polishing Powder,

FOR cleaning Silver, Britannia, Blocktin, Brass and all kinds of metal ware, a very superior article neatly put up in papers price only 10 cents each, and warranted equal to the recommendation. Also a few superior hair Sieves, cheap. Likewise, a few sets China Ware, Decanters, Glass Lamps, Preserve Dishes, Glass Plates, Wines, Pitchers, &c., all of which will be sold cheap if applied for soon.

Just received at the Oxford Bookstore the American Quarterly Review for September—the North American Review for October. The Annals of Education and the Universalist Register for September. Also, the Vestal, or a tale of Pompeii; Authorship, or a tale of New-England over sea; Essays on Peace and War; Fanshawe, a tale; Friend of Health; Natural Theology, by Doct. Nichols; Conversations on animal economy, with a great variety of new Books.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Oct. 12.

3w 17

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND.

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from \$3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 2s cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsteds Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jacket, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

POCKET BOOK LOST.

BY the subscriber on the 25th of August, between Poland Corner and Norway Village, a red morocco POCKET BOOK, containing one note of fifty dollars against William Young, given to Otis Swift, about the 20th of January 1829; and one against Henry Dolley of seven dollars, given in August 1826; and also, sundry other papers of little value to any one except the owner. Any person who may have found said Pocket Book &c. or who will give information so that they may be obtained shall be suitably rewarded. I hereby forbid all persons buying the above notes as the payment of them is stop.

Norway, Sept. 18, 1830. JOSEPH DOLLEY, Jr. 3w 14

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD.....SS.

Court of Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1830. APPLICATION having been made to the Court here to take into consideration the subject of the rates of toll or ferriage, as now established, at the several licensed Ferries in said County of Oxford, and to make such alterations as may be equitable between the public and the owners of the Ferries; it is therefore ordered, that the subject be postponed to the next term of this Court on the last Tuesday in October next, when a hearing will be had and that notice of the same be published in the Jeffersonian and Observer that all persons interested may be present if they see fit.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, CLERK. 3w 16

Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he has erected and put in operation, at the centre of this town, a CLOTHING MILL, and will dress all cloth committed to him, according to his best abilities.

Norway, Sept. 20, 1830. JOHN MARCH. 14 3w

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Oct. 12.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE GENIUS OF TEMPERANCE, Philanthropist and People's Advocate.

THIS publication, now commenced in New York, is a continuation of the "Philanthropist, Investigator and Genius of Temperance," hitherto published in Boston, and will continue in the hands of the same editors and publishers.

It will seek, as in years past, to be an auxiliary to the TEMPERANCE REFORMATION, recording its progress with fidelity, maintaining its principles without compromise, and favoring, without partiality, all those individual, local, or more general efforts, by which the cause has been or may be promoted. Belonging to no sect, or party, it will carefully guard against occasions of sectarian dissension, and thus endeavor to promote among the people at large, the work of self-reform on republican principles.

It will oppose intemperance, in its causes, its concomitants, and its effects.—The use, manufacture, and sale of distilled spirits; the demoralizing influences of the theatre, and of the sensualizing literature; the feverish thirst for amusement, and passion for splendor and show; the spirit of reckless speculation, induced by profligate expenditure, the kindred mania of lottery and other gambling, the similar "schemes" of bank frauds; the venality which shelters opulent plunderers, ripening into a system of monopolies; the burdens of an idle and vicious pauperism; and the oppressions of an effeminate and knavish aristocracy; these will all be exhibited as connected links of the same chain of corruption and despotism.

It will therefore seek to build, on the basis of moral reform, the edifice of general philanthropy and the citadel of the people's rights. General education at public expense, in consistency with parental duties and rights; the abolition of the imprisonment of honest debtors, counterbalanced by the punishment of fraud; the relinquishment of unjust monopolies, the final emancipation of the enslaved, and the general settlement of national disputes without blood-shed will be advocated as means or as results of moral reform, in full confidence, that with the moral habits of a people, their intellectual and political condition will be elevated.

Confronting tyranny, not with that atheism and licentiousness from which tyranny originates; but with the restraints of that moral obligation, at which tyrants tremble, it will advocate liberty not licentiousness, equal rights, not the annihilation of rights; just laws, not agrarianism; the equality of men, not the equality of brutes.

Supporting strict morality, it will equally support religious liberty, and discountenance a union of church and state. It is not designed as a religious newspaper, or as a vehicle of religious intelligence. Other news, foreign and domestic, will be faithfully and amply furnished including the proceedings of the national and state legislatures.

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months from the commencement of a year; or three dollars per annum if not paid till after the expiration of that period. To individuals or companies, who take 6 or more copies, (sending the pay free of expense, and without being called on by the Editors or travelling agents) a discount of 15 per cent. will be made.

Persons who authorize the entry of their names on our list, will be considered subscribers until they give intimation of a wish to discontinue.

WILLIAM GOODALL, PHINEAS CRANDALL.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, two active Boys from 15 to 18 years of age as Apprentices to the Printing Business. To those who can come well recommended good encouragement will be given. Oct. 11.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, October 1, 1830.

ASA Barton, 13—Samuel Cobb—Benjamin Fuller—James Merrill—Asa Noyes—Sarah Rust—Irene Stevens—William Webster—Miss Mary Whelock.

for WM. REED, P. M. by INCREASE ROBINSON, A.

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY. AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.